GEN. LEONARD WOOD COMES

Quoted as Saying There's No Clash with Gen. Brooke About Customs Receipts-

But He Thinks the Province Needs Them -Improvements There Castille's Errand. The transport Musissippi arrived here yesterday morning and anchored off Bedlow's Island. She was six days out from Santiago, de Cuba and had on board Gen, Leonard Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, Lieut. M. E. Hanna, his aide, Gen. Jonquin D. Castillo, Col. Cithson, who has been in charge of food distribution in Santiago, several other army offleers, flity-flye discharged and convalescent oldiers, foorteen nurses, and thirty other pas-The ship also brought four bodies, one of which was that of Miss Helen Towers, a nurse who died at San Juan, Porto Rico Mississippi was in command of Chief Offleer Hopkins, as Capt. Stinson is sick with Ponce, and was left in the military hospital at

Gen. Wood is here in obedience to an order to report at Washington, and expects to return on the next transport that sains for Santingo. He had asked for a short leave to attend to private matters, but expects to finish with them within four days. Gen. Wood looked well, and said that he and his wife and children had been in good health. He left the transport on the tug C. Offerman, had a bath at the Cambridge Hotel and left for ashington at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He did not change his uniform, over which he ore a light care, and carried his sword in a chamois-skin case in his hand,

Gen. Wood is onthusiastic over the condition of Santlago. He said he thought it would prove ultimately a good field for American in vestment and that the building of street railments would soon be undertaken.

"The city of San'iago," he said, "is improv ing rapidly. There was only surface drainage and the streets were in poor condition age and the streets were in poor condition when we first occupied it. Now some of the main streets are being paved with asphalt and plans have been prepared for the construction of a modern American sewer system. The Folice Department has been reorganized, and the schools are running. The health of the place is good, and no longer is there great destitution. Even in the outlying districts the needy may procure food for the asking, and there is no starving. It is getting so that the natives are able to support themselves, so that even now there is no widespread demand for charity." the 8,000 troops now near Santiago, he

Of the 8,000 troops now near Santiago, he said:

"The health of the men is good, but were they to stay there provisions would have to be made to house them. Until the present time they have lived in tents. There are about 1,000 former Spanish soldiers in the province. They first went to work in the mines, but now they are working wherever they can get the most money. None of them has enlisted in our army. Only men from the States have been taken into the ranks."

Gen. Wood did not know positively why he had been ordered to report at Washington, but said that he supposed it was because the President and others wished to hear of the progress of affairs under his charge. When asked if it were not true that one object of his yisit was to protest against it e transmission to

visit was to protest against the transmission to Havana on Gen. Brooke's order of taxes and customs collected at Santiago, he said it would not be proper for him to discuss the

question. "There is little friction in the Island," he continued, "and when I left there was very litrle-complaint. What has happened in the ast six days I do not know, but everything was quiet when the Mississiphi sailed." The Schwing Host yesteriay quoted Gen. Wood as

was quiet when the Mississippi sailed. The Fraing Post yesterday anoted Gen, Wood as saving in contradiction of Associated Press saving in contradiction of Associated Press available from Santiagos.

"There was no clash between Gen, Brooke and myself over the question of the transmission of taxes, or in regard to any other order, ien. Brooke did not assume command of Juba as Governor-deneral until two days before I left, and the order referred to was not promulgated. I learn, until two days after I left. I have neither protested against the order, nor made predictions of disaster and redellion should it becarried out. My position in Santiago is purely military, and my duty is only to obey orders.

with its improvements were it deprived of its customs receipts. Still there are other taxes which help. The customs receipts have grown steadily and I should say how amount to about \$70,000 a month."

When asked about what feeling there was in Sautlago regarding the termination of American rule there, tien. Wood said that there was an evident desire on the part of some that our occupation should end soon, but that there was also a strong feeling in favor of permanent annexation, especially among the Spanish residents.

nent annexation, especially allocate of the Board ish residents.

Gen, Castillo is herous a delegate of the Board of Trade of Santiago. He will present himself to President McKinley to discuss methods of bettering Cutan mercantile interests. He is much encouraged by the present conditions, and predicts better results in the near future. In Santiago, he says, a considerable revival of trade in tobacco, coffee and cocon has already taken place. The sugar planting senson is now over.

season is now over.

Gen. Castillo sald that Gen. Wood's appointments of Cubans had always to the control of th who would probably have been elected had elections been held. Gen. Castillo would not commit himself on the subject of annexation, but said that the people of Cuba are perfectly satisfied to remain, under the rule of the United States until the island has been put "on its feet," and that the Cubans have confidence in our good faith. dence in our good faith.

Gen. Castillo would not state just what plans

dence in our good faith.

Gen. Castillo would not state just what plans he has in mind to discuss with the President, but he confesses to some feeling in the matter of the distribution of customs.

"The receipts of the Santiago Custom House," he said, "have increased greatly since the war. The benefit which the city derives from this source is groat. With the money we pay the 2,000 laborers who are now employed on our public works, and it is also used in other ways. Havana, with its monthly recentle of about \$5,00,000. I think should be very well satisfied. Santiago also receives money from internal taxes on real estate. The burden of laxation has been lightened under American rute, and the people aporeciate it." Gien. Castillo refused to say \$5 duty on 150 eigars which he had brought with him.

"Take the cigars," he said, with a shring of the shoulders, to the customs inspector who had boarded the rug on which he was being transferred to the flutter.

While leaving the harbor of Santiago on Jan. 4 the Mississipel, in charge off a Cuban pilot, ran into the wreck of the sunken collier Merrimac. When her commander saw the transports perfl, he ordered the engines reversed at full speed and let go an anchor. The headway of the ship carried her over the work and she struck the wrecking tug T. J. Merritt, anchored on the other side, about amidships. The Merritt was only slightly damaged. In harking to dear the wreck the Mississippi found the Merrimac's funnel, which toopled aboard the transport. One of the Mississippi seriew was thrown down an oran hatchway by the ships of the school of the collision and was badly hurt.

## OBITUARY.

Mrs. Margaret A. O'Belen, wife of Patrick O'Brien, the Irish Nationalist, widely known as Rocky Mountain" O'Brien, died on Saturday. at her home, 424A Hart street, Brooklyn, and

or many years.

A cable described received vesterday by the lev. Dr. Lindsey Parker, rector of Si Peter's piscopal Church in Brookyn, amounced the eath of his widowed mother in Bristol, England. It was Dr. Parker's custom to pay a figure visit to England such year directly after asser to see his mather. She came over to his country rape that each several months with Dr. Parker in Brooklyn. She was in her excell-fluit production of the described with the Parker in Brooklyn.

seventy-first year.

Dr. Hornes have deed near Wilmington, Del., vestering, ages 81 years. He was been at Haddam, Come, and went a Wilmington thirty series age. He was a linguist being modium ritiation or twelve languages and several dineral first and a seven discovery in deputity in exploration with matters relating to tar Episcopal Church.

20 Feart hom remnanted with the tar to the contraction of the contr

"Hi Beard, long connected with the ten trade of this with died yesterday at his home in Ensewerd, N.J., at the are of the

When a Business Mais of Character requires help of a bugh grade, housther advertises in the St's or corroller and St's a sirentising columns.

FAIR SEX IN CONVENTION. Annual Reception of the Society for Politienl Study.

Susan B. Anthony was present and spoke resterday at the annual reception of the So elety for Political Study given at the Tuxedo, Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street. The affair was a great success, so the politicians said, and their many guests agreed with them. Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, President of the society, occupied the centre of the platform. On her right sat Miss Anthony, attired in a plain black wool gown and wearing the little red cashmere shawl, without which she is rarely seen. Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, President of the New York State Federation, sat on Mrs.Gaffney's left. Others on the platform were Mrs. Ellen Richardson, President of the George Washington Memorial Association, Mrs. L. D. Blake, Mrs. Margaret Ravenhill; Miss Theresa Barcalow, Mrs. Annie T. Rotter, Mrs. Hettie Graham, Mrs. Demies T. S. Dennison, President of Sorosia, and Mrs. Sarah White Lee of

The decorations were of blue and white the colors of the society, and were caught up here and there with bunches of yellow, which is the color of the Woman Suffrage League This was probably introduced to convey a delicate compliment to the guest of honor. Queen Lavinia Dempsey of the Holland Dames was present, wearing a costume of royal blue crushed velvet, embellished with impressi letic touches of orange, the royal colors. Mrs. Belle Grav Taylor, Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, and her assistants. Dr. Jessie T. Bogle and Mrs. Ida Trafford Bell, were responsible for a good programme of songs and recitations, most of which came before

Mrs. Gaffney Introduced Miss Anthony as the first speaker. This was well, for every one present, even well-known opponents of wo man suffrage, was on the tiptoe of expectaney concerning what she would say. "There was a time," she began, "when I used to know the faces of all the members of the Political Study societies and leagues. But lew are familiar to me now. You may know me be-cause you've seen me pictured and caricatured in the papers so often. If there is one kind of work I am not willing to bequeath to the coming generation from this great movement for the emancipation of women, it is the duty of begging. It is hard enough to do the work without begging for the money to no it

ment of women.

In the government of our new possessions. In see indications that the men of this nation propose to establish a male aristocracy. In Hawaii they have given to the male intellect supremacy in government, and this plan will be followed in Porto Rico, Cula and the Philippines. You women ought to raise your voices; petitions should be sent to Congress protesting against this. It is hard enough for us to work and nersuade the men here; it will be vastly harder to persuade the barbarie men in these islands of the sea, once such government is established. Endeavor to ward off the degradation, humiliation and injustice sure

in these islands of the sea, once such government is established. Endeavor to ward off the
degradation, humiliation and injustice sure
to follow such a status."

Miss Anthony's remarks were enthusiastically received. After some music Mrs. Gaffney pinned a badge of the society on Mrs. Helmuth, agift from the members. She remarked
that she was pinning it directly over Mrs. Helmuth's heart and she hoved none of the other
clubs-would be jealous. After thanking the
President for the honor, Mrs. Helmuth defined her position on the suffrage question.
"I'm standing on the left of your President today," she said, "but to-day and forever I am
on the right side of suffrage."

"You deserve areat praise for that," commented Miss Anthony, "All club women are
not on the right side of the suffrage question."

Mrs. Richardson was the next sneaker. One

Mrs. Richardson was the next speaker. One of the most widespread moves are Mrs. Richardson was the next speaker. One of the most, widespread movements of club women at present is the tieorge Washington Memorial Association, which six months ago had its birth in Mrs. Richardson's brain, tieorge Washington, it seems, expressed the wish in his will that a great national university might be erected in Washington. This wish was backed up with a bequest of \$25,000, which, by some oversight, was not set aside for the purpose. In the meantime many men have thought over the question of a national university, as specifically outlined by Washington.

thousands. What will be done with thus fund when all the women are enfanchised? If Mrs. Richardson's university blossoms out in perfect equality for men and women as students and professors, though I shan't be here to see it, some of you will, this interest shall go to the sunport of a professor's chair. But, mark you, Mrs. Richardson, if your university does not give women equal chances there won't any of it go there."

"In regard to Miss Anthony's fund, we'll have no 'if in the way," declared Mrs. Richardson emphatically. "The bill now before Congress provides that this university shall be co-educational on merit only."

Mrs. Rivenhill, who has been a life-long friend of Miss Anthony, said: "The sight of Miss Anthony takes me back years. I remember the year Garfield was elected I was appointed a delegate from New Jersey to see some politicians in the interest of suffrage. On my wiv to New York, where I was to meet them, I met Miss Anthony and persunded her ouccompany me. When we got there the politicians were seated around a long table. The man at the head was about the most uncouth I ever saw, and I said to him: 'You know what we've come for?'

"Yes, I spose you're them suffrage women, an' I shift going to have nothin' to do with frage women."

"Yes, I spose you're them suffrage women, an' I shift going to have nothin' to do with them suffrage women."

"Yes, I spose you're them suffrage women in your life, said I, and then Miss Anthony began to talk in her own way, and before we left those New Jersey politicians were ready to give us anything we wanted. Miss Anthony hasn't chanced since those days and I guess she'll raise her fund."

Hefreshments were served at the close of Mrs. Riavenhill's remarks. Those furnishing music and recitations were Miss Florence Niedon, Miss R. H. Liced, Mrs. Jerome Bernheimer and May Isabel Fisk.

HOAR'S PHILIPPINE SOLUTION.

## HOAR'S PHILIPPINE SOLUTION.

Would Set Up a Native Government and Stand by It for a Time.

FRANKLIN, Mass., Jan. 10.-The Hon. Joseph G. Ray of this town wrote to Senator Hoar recently asking him what the United States shoult so in the matter of holding the Philippine Islands. In his letter of reply the Sena-

"What I would do with them is exactly this: I would offer the insurgent leaders, who seem to be the strongest parties in these islands, our aid in establishing such form of settled government as they desire, and leave them a sufficient military force to restore order. would compel the renunciation of sovereignty there by Spain, as we have in the case of Cuba and then, after the Government is fairly set up. I would leave the islands to the care of themselves. I suppose there may be a good deal of turbulence and disorder, as there was in the case of the republics south of us in-

in the case of the republics south of vs including Mexico, after they were emanciated from Sain and o'Portugal, but I think in the course of time a parmanent settled tiovernment will be evolved.

"Hit were necessary I would have an understanding with the great powers of the world that we would all join in permeting and guaranteeing such a result. I would have spain understand that we should not permit a breach of the trenty renouncing societality. I agree very much with Abraham Lincoln which he said that God never much one man good enough to own another. And I think also what I am sure he would have said the land been asked about it that God never made one nation good enough to own another.

Stemmships George Beaton and Montenim Put in al Habitax for Coal. HALLI'AX, N. S., Jun. 10.-The British steam-

ship George Heaton, Capt. Mills, from Queenstown for New York, put in this afternoon short at. She had experienced tempestuous watther.
The steamship Montcaim, Capt. Morgan, seventeen days from London for New York, put in to hight. She will coal. QUAY'S PETITION IN VAIN.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSTLEANIA REJECTS HIS APPEAL

He Must Stand Trial in the Philadelphia Courts, Just Like Any Other Man Accused of Crime-His Political Support ers Fear That It Means His Downfall.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10,-The Supreme Court f Pennsylvania dismissed to-day without a dissenting opinion the petition to renove the Quay-Haywood conspiracy case from the Quarter Sessions Court of Philalelphia either by certiorari to its own immediate jurisdiction, or by trial to another ounty. The costs of the proceedings were placed upon the petitioners. The substance of he petition is that no such extraordinary state of facts exists that would justify the interference of the Supreme Court.

The decision was expected to-day. The fact remed to be known yesterday outside the Judges that a majority of the court would deny the Quay petition. If the Judges who granted stay of the trial proceedings were favor of granting the petition to lodge the Quay case in the custody of the Supreme Court, they gave no manifestation of it in handing down the decree. The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice James P. Sterrett, who many years ago, when he was a practicing attorney at the Pittsburg bar, had Stanley Quay in his office as a student at law.

The opinion is brief and clear. It sets aside the contention of the Commonwealth that the Supreme Court had no power to exercise supervisory jurisdiction over the trial and to certify its record into another court. The opinion recites a number of cases in which that question has been raised and the status of the Supreme Court established definitely. The power of certiorari is exercised only in extreme cases

certiorari is exercised only in extreme cases and with due caution, but the Supreme Court, the opinion says, has never relinquished its inherent and sattled right to employ it.

The opinion quotes the act of 1815, creating the Supreior Court and the suceinct language in which it invests that court with the exclusive right to hear appeals from the Quarter Sessions. The Chief Justice says:

We are clearly of the opinion that we have no authority whatever in this proceeding to review the action of the court below on the demurrers and motion to quash, and we therefore express no opinion in relation thereto.

The only other contention of the retitioners that requires notice is that they cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Philadelphia county, where said indictments are still pending on issues of fact raised by their pleas of not guilly.

"We cannot assent to this proposition. On the contrary, we are satisfied that the petitioners can and will have a fair and impartial trial in that court before a competent and unpredudied Judge and a fair and impartial irry.

in that court before a competent and unprejudiced Judge and a fair and impartial jury. If we thought otherwise we would not hesitate a moment to send the indictments into another jurisdiction for trial."

The opinion concludes that the court can find no sufficient reason to justify it in the issue of a certiorari.

Senator Quay was at the office of his lawyer at the Land Title building when the Supreme Court decision was announced. What the decision would be he doubtleas had a hint before he left Washington at 5 o'clock last evening. The information was current yesterday that the court would decide against the Quay petition. But as soon as a copy of the opinion was in the hands of his lawyers he went carefully over it with them and studied it in every line.

I have nothing to say, he said to a reporter. I don't want to be interviewed. This will be bad news to Haywood. He has been ill for a year, more or less, and he is a pretty sick man."

for a year, more or less, and he is a pretty sick man.

No information could be had to-day as to the fixing of a day for trial or further proceedings in the case. P. F. Rotherwell, the newly inaugurated District Attorney, said:

"I intend to do what is in the interest of justice. I cannot say when I will call the case for trial, but the public may rest assured that I will perform my official duty with fidelity and a proper regard for the public interest."

Former District Attorney Graham, who made the argument for the Commonwealth before the Supreme Court, was in New York all day. As to whether he will be associated in the prosecution of the Quay Indictments, the new District Attorney says he must decline to discuss publicly just now.

tion as George S. Graham's successor. Whether the McClure-Wanamaker conference has any particular significance has not become public. Haratsutes, Pr., Jan. 10.—The decision of the Supreme Court to-day, dismissing the petition of Senator Quay and the other defendants in the conspiracy suits and remanding the case to the Philadelphia Quarter Session for trini was bud news for the Quay men on Capitol Hill, and they pianny showed their disappointment. Some of the officials who talked freely with their friends said it would probably result in Sonator Quay's defeat. Of course the loyal Quay men are trying to extract comfort from the thought that there is still a chance of acquittal on the trial, but they are beginning to lose faith in the lineky star of the senior Senator.

E. A. Van Valkenburg, manager of the anti-Quay fight of the Business Men's League, arrived to-night and is arranging for the reception of the anti-Quay forces on Thursday at the Commonwealth. He says the decision only makes more certain what was sure before. He asserts most positively that there is no doubt of Senator Quay's defeat. Senator Kauffman of Lancaster, who wen't over the Staie with John Wanamaker in the last campaign, is here to-night, and says that Senator Quay can do nothing now but retire from the fight. He said:

aid:
"He owes at least this much to the Repub-can party, that has so often and so highly onered him."
Senator Quay left the city for Washington at o'clock without giving our any public state-acht. His colleague, Senator Penroso, in an atterview to-night says that Mr. Quay will be

ment. His colleague, Senutor Penrose, in an interview to night says that Mr. Quay will be reflected.

The Executiva Committee of the Business Men's National League, which was organized in Pennsylvania two years ago to promote the success of the National Republican ticket, met to-day and adopted a series of resolutions extending funnks to the Republican members of the Lexislatura who remained out of the Senatorial caucus and refused to support the nomination of Quay for reflection until he has cleared himself from the criminal charges against him. The committee publishes an additional revard of \$10,000 for the detection and punishment of bribery in the Legislature and appoints three of its members with authority to receive all information relating to charges of bribery and to pay the rewards.

The committee has retained two lawyers as legal advisers of the sub-committee of three, and they will establish themselves at the Commonwealth Hotel at Harrisburg to-morrow and remain there until after the choice of a United States Senator.

## FEWER STRIKES NOW.

A Decrease Reported by the State Board of Arbitration for 1898.

At BANY, Jan. 10.-There were 271 strikes in New York State last year, according to the report for 18.8 of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Of the total number of strikes 136 occurred on Manhattan Island and 10 in Brooklyn. The most serious strike of the year was that of the brickmakers in the vicinity of Haverstraw, where more than 2,000 men were idle over two is quite certain," says the board, "that number of strikes is annually decreasing

"It is quite certain," says too board, that the number of strikes is annually decreasing until it has reached a figure approaching a minimum. That sympathete strikes are becoming less in favor is borne out by the steps taken during the year in trade circles to also the them altogether."

The learnt repeats its recommendation that the provision of the Massachusetts Arbitration law, which requires the chief executives of eithes and towns to promptly forward to the office of the board information of the occurrence of strikes or lessouss in their respective localities, be adopted in this State.

Truck Wheel Wrecks Florist's Window.

One of the rear wheels of a truck, driven by Louis Goldberg of 324 East Sixty-second street, came off in front of the store of Le Moult, a florist, at 174 Howers, last night. The wheel had momentum enough to roll up on the sidewalk, and through one of the florists windows, doing damage estimated at \$65. An interested crowd watched Goldberg take the wheel out of the window, replace it and drive off.

when all else issis.

Sold throughout the world, Fortes D. AND C. Corr., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Esby Humors," free.

FACE HUMORS and Falling Hair Prevented by Curricus Soar.

CHAIRMAN DADY'S REPORT.

The Republican Party in Brooklyn Solidi-

fird-Col. Roossvett's Splendid Run. The report of Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairnan of the Executive Committee of the Republican organization in Brooklyn, on the the recent campaign, as presented to the General Committee at its meeting last night, did not contain the threatened assault on the Raines law. It had been Col. Dady's Intention to hold that measure responsible in a large degree for the big Van Wrek vote in Kings county, but he seems to have been convinced that other causes brought about the Republican slump, for the gone on a flying political mission

report contained no reference to it whatever.

Col. Dady was not on hand last night, having Chairman Walter B. Atterbury of the General Committee was in Washington for a simi-lar reason, and John E. Thorne of the Eleventh ward presided. This was Col. Dady's report: "To the Republican General Committee of Kings "Your Executive Committee, charged with

the conduct of the campaign of 1898, respect ully reports that the expenses of the canvas this county have been paid; that there are probably a few outstanding claims which are not yet in the hands of the meet the same. That there is sufficient to pay all legitimate expenses of the County and Executive committees for the remainder of the year 1899. The receipts and di bursements of your committee have been examined and audited by the proper officials and the vouchers and certificates in connection

and the voueners and the Secretary.

therewith filed with the Secretary. Your committee, in submitting this reort, begs leave to congratulate the organzation upon the solendid work that has
een done by it and its several memeers, work that has produced a better
eeling among the Republicans in Kings
ounty and has solidified the party for the funers, and great credit is due to the Auxiliary
ommittee, headed by Mr. Willis Ogden and
is associates, for the work performed by them
that the late canvass, for which we extend
them our thanks.

hem our thanks. Your committee has hired headquarters for "Your committee has hired headquarters for the ensuing year at 200 Joraiemon street, which will be open every Wednesday evening, when the officers of the County Committee and the Executive Committee will be in attendance to meet and consult with the executive members and any Republicans who desire any information appertaining to the party's welfare. "The selendid run made by Col. Rossevelt throughout the State is cause for congratuations, and we are satisfied that his administration of State affairs will be of such a character as to insure success next fall. Your committee desires to take this opportunity to congratulate the people of the State of every shade of political opinion upon the success of their efforts to elect Col. Rossevelt and the State tieket."

The appointment of these standing com-

The appointment of these standing com-Rules and Order-George E. Waldo, John G. Du-bert, Alexander Robb, Jease D. Frost, W. L. Garrish. Legislation-Jacob D. Remsen, Alfred T. Hobley Peorge H. Roberts, Jr., W. C. Hanlon, A. J. Kochler. City and County Affairs-Henryl Schuly, Frank H. Newcomb, Jacob Brenner, Harry A. Hanbury and

Naturalization-Frank Sperry, William C. Bergen George C. Ortel and Charles McElwan. A. D. Saunders of the Third ward proposed an amendment to the constitution, providing for the substitution of the Assembly district plan of representation for the ward plan which at present prevails. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rules and Order.

The motion of Mr. Hanbury calling for a report from the countries.

The motion of air, riandary cannage for a report from the committee at the next meeting did not prevail.

About a year ago a similar effort was made to put the management of the Kings county organization on an Assembly district basis, but it was squetched by more than a two-thirds vote in the General Committee. The same fate, it is expected, will attend the present one. John K. Neal of the Twenty-eighth ward presented for consideration the following suggested amendments to the Primary Election law:

"Separate the primary enrollment from the election registration, the car within thirty days of a primary by personal application to the tustodian of Primary Records or by filing a declaration. The enrollment to be open to all citizens, not excepting those who for some reason were unable to register for election purposes. Farties to be permitted to hold their primaries whenever occasion requires. Sixty days notice of a primary to be filled with the Costodian of Primary Records by the Chairman of the committee of the party desiring to hold such primary. The Costodian of Primary Records to properly certify to the names contained in each book and deliver them on the day preceding the primary to the Chairman of the proper committee, and taking receipt these view in his will that a great indional university might be erected in Washinston. This wish was backed in with a bequest of \$2.050, for the purpose. In the meantine many men larve thought over the question of a national university, as specifically outlined by Washinston's gard to it, however, until under Mrs. Richardson's leadership chilb women took up the matter. They have gone to work for raise \$2.050,000 for a memorial building, which they man the state of the purposed university. Those interested the matter. They have gone to work for raise \$2.050,000 for a memorial building, which they will be done interested the second of the large to complete the movement, and when she had concluded Miss. An interest will be done so the hard they were to the form of the distributions of sealership with the purposed university. Those interest cally to the animal proposed university. Those interests of the purposed university to the season of the purposed university. Those interests of the purposed university to the season of the purposed university to the season of the purposed university. Those interests of the purposed university to the purposed university to the purposed university to the season of the purposed university to the season of the purposed university to the purposed

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 10,-Ex-Congressman George West's granddaughter, Miss Louis West Mabee, daughter of Douglas W. Mabee was married at Baliston Spa this evening to William Pennebacker Boone of Louisville, Ky Tho Bev. Dr. Pelletrean of Christ Episcopal Church performed the ceremony. The bride-groom is a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone.

Vedder-Reid. Miss Agnes F. Reid, daughter of Mr. and Mrs William Reid, and Mans Rosa Vedder, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's grandparents, 336 West Fifty-sixth street. The flov. Dr. William Loyd, bastor of the Central Congregational Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Catherine Bissell was maid of honor and Charenee Moffat best man. There were no bridesmaids or ushers.

# ECZEMA.

Three Children Afflicted. Whole Bodies and Faces Sore, Raw and Bloody Mass.

Tried Doctor After Doctor for 20 Months Without Slightest Relief. Crying Constantly.

Couldn't Sleep. Tried CUTICURA. First Application Gave Relief. Cured in Fourteen Days.

tointment, the worst case was cured and the whole neighborhood is surprised at the worst deriul effect of CUTICURA. I continue the use of CUTICURA SOAP for the children, because it makes the little ones look splendid.

Nov. 28, 1888. Mar. ANNIE RING.

515 I. 13th St., New York C.ty.

In all the world there is no other treatment so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective for distressing skin humors of infants and children as CHILCHA greaterst of skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies. A warm bath with CCIDCHA shift and a single abouning with CHICHA continent, pureficient skin cures, will affind instant relief permit rest and sleep to both parent and child, and point to a speedy, permanent, and compounds dure, when all classful.

MRS. PLACE TO BE KILLED.

NOTHING BUT EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY CAN SAFE HER NOW.

Court of Appeals Affirms the Conviction of the Woman Who Blinded Her Stepdaughter with Acid and Smothered Her, and Then Struck Her Husband with an Axe. Unless the Governor interferes Mrs. Martha Place will suffer the death penalty for murder in the first degree. The Court of Appeals at Albany affirmed vesterday the indement of conviction passed by a jury in Kings county last July, and udge William B. Hurd, Jr., passed the sentence f death upon the defendant. No woman has ver been executed by electricity in this State. and it is many years since a woman was hanged ere. Nothing, however, but possible executive

leted was a crime of peculiar ferocity. In her ome at 508 Hancock street, Brooklyn, on Feb. 7 of last year, she smothered her 17 cear-old!stepdaughter, Ida Pince, after blinding her with acid. Later she attacked her husband, William W. Place, with an axe, fracturing his skutl. She was found lying on the floor in her room, after the attack upon her husband, with the end of a sheet stuffed into per mouth and the gas flowing into the room from two burners. She admitted having attacked her husband and having thrown acid upon Ida, but denied that she was responsible for the girl's death

On her trial it was shown that she had frequently quarrelled with Ida, being jealous of the girl because Mr. Place showed much affection for her and gave her money. She had made threats against her. The chief factor in the conviction was the testimony of the servant girl, Hilda Palm. She testified that Mrs. Pince, early on the day of the murder, sent her out on an errand, and that upon her return, at about to celock in the morning, she heard screams from upstairs. Shortly afterward Mrs. Place came down and told her that it was nothing but a little quarrel between Ida and herself. She then told Hilda that she was going to break up housekeeping right away, and that she was to leave at once, at the same time paying her wages and something extra, and directing her to send an expressman for Mrs. Place's trunk, as she intended to go to New Brunswick, N.J., that afternoon. Hilda returned, sot her own trunk, and left.

got her own trunk, and left.

Further test imony was brought out showing that lide Place's body was found in her bedroom that ovening. The condition of the room miticated that there had been a struggle. The girl's face and eyes were burned with acid, and there was a wound on the back of her head, ther face was buried in the pillows, and the autopsy showed that she had been smothered. Mrs. Place had quarrelled with the girl, seized some acid which was in the bathroom and thrown it la her face and then smothered her. She then made arrangements to leave the ne then made arrangements to leave the buse, but could not get ready in time for the

atternoon train.

Knowing that her husband would be home at 1 o clock, she prepared for his reception by getting the axe from the cellar, and, when he same in at 0 clock, struck him over the head wice, fracturing his skuil. He staggered out ato the street, crying for help, and was found by a neighbor, who sent him to a hospital. At test his life was despaired of, but he recovered o appear as an important witness against his wife.

wife.

Her defence was that Ids Place was either killed or died of natural causes, without her knowledge and while she was in another part of the house. During the trial she was stoical, and when, after a few hours' deliberation, the ury brought in the verdiet, she received it with a face of stone and marched steadily out of yourt.

a face of stone and marched steadily out of court.

Mrs. Place was Miss Martha Garretson of Milistone, N. J. She was married first to Wealey Savaccol, with whom she lived in Newark. They had one son, Ross, who is now living. She left Savaccol without the formality of a divorce and became a dressmaker in New Brunswick. About four years ago she became house-keeper for Mr. Place, and less than a year later he married her despite the strenuous opposition of his family. She and the girl, Ida, were almost continually on bad terms. Mrs. Place is about 42 years oid. She is short, snare and sinewy, with a thin, nervous face. Her relatives say that she had not been in her right mind for some time before the death of Ida Place.

PRESIDENT J. H. PARKER TO RETIRE.

Produce Exchange Trust Company. Dr. James H. Parker, President of the Prodice Exchange Trust Company of 26 Broadway, will not be a caudidate for re-election at the annual meeting of the company's directors to be held a week from to-day. It was reported vesterday that he had opposed some of the directors who decided to make a loan in a railroad underwriting scheme. This company was mentioned recently

one of the three trust companies back of the Dr. Parker scimitted last night that ne'is to retire from the Produce Exchange Trust Company's management, but said he did not care to state his reasons. He also refused to suswer questions about the Seaboard Air Line turchase.

Furchase. "It has been understood for some time," he said, "that I was to retire. I recently purchased a seat on the Stock Exchange, with this end in view, and I am also one of the firm of Parker, Springs & Co., commission merchants. I am still a stockholder to a large amount in the trust company." The officers and trustees deny that there has been any frietion in the company. "P. Parker has become a general instead of, a special partner in his firm," one of the directors said last alcht. "and that involves giving his entire time to his business."

## NO SUCCESSOR TO ALDRIDGE YET.

Gov. Roosevelt Not Expected to Aunounce the Appointment Before To-Morrow. ALBANY, Jan. 10.-Among Gov. Roosevelt's allers to-day was Thomas T. Wright of Tampa, Fin., who came as a special messenger rom Gov. Bloxham of Florida to ask that New York shall be represented at the National Harbor Defence Convention at Tampa on Feb. 8 next. The objects of this convention are to give special consideration to the subject of amp sites, sanitation and the proper care o roops and the reorganization of the State rolling service. The Governor will appoint mitable delegates through the proper military

channels.

It is expected that flov, Roosevelt will not amounce the appointment of a successor to George W. Aldridge as State Superintendent of Public Works before Thursday. No new candidates have appeared in the field.

Assembly has brought out mother candidates for District Attorney of Frie county in the person of Tracy C. Becker, who was at one time a law partner of ex-State Comptroller James A. Roberts.

Hoberts
Gov. Roosevelt, in company with State Super-intendent of Public Buildings Faston, made a partial trip through the Capitol this afternoon and examined the machinery and ventilating apparatus. Hels the first Governor who ever made such a visit of inspection. He has prom-ised to continue his work in this line to-mor-row.

CENTURY REGIMENTS TO DISBAND. The Mustering Out of the 112th and the 147th Ordered by Major-tien, Roc.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, - Orders were issued tolay by Major-Gen. Roe dishanding the last of entury" National Guard organizations formed to replace those that volunteered for rvice at the front, with the exception of the 162th Regiment and the organizations formed to take the place of those in the First Regiment. The order provides for the disbandment of the 112th and 147th regiments, and their officers are rendered supernumerary. These two commands will be mustered out of service at their armorles on Saturday, the former by Lieut. On Charles Jacon Seiter of the Twelfth, and the latter by Cot. John G. Eddy of the Forty-seventh. The Twelfth is now in Cuba and the Porty-seventh in Porto Rice.

All officers and emisted men of the Tweifth Regiment now in the State will be formed into a battalion of four companies to be known temporarily as the fourth battalion of the Twelfth Regiment, and to its command Lieut. Of Seiter has been assigned. All officers and emisted men of the Forty-seventh now in the State will be formed into a battalion of four communies, to be known the forty-seventh now in the forth battalion of the Forty-seventh, and Cot. Eddy will command it. bighth Regiment and the organizations formed

Conference on the Canal Prosecutions. ALBANY, Jan. 10 .- Attorney-General Davis o-day asked ex-District Attorney Benjamin J. Shove of Syracuse to meet him in Albany as soon as possible. Mr. Shove is to represent the Atas possible. Ar. Shove is to represent the At-torney-General in the criminal prosecution of the canal officials growing out of the canal in-vestigation. Now that Franklin D. Locke of Buffine has been appointed to represent Gov. Roosevelt and to be associated with Mr. Shove in these prosecutions, the Attorney-General is desirous of arranging a definite plan of proced-ure. PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF "GRIPPE."

## APENTA

The celebrated DR. DUJARDIN BEAUMETZ, PARIS, concluded that Influenza has its seat in the gastric organs, and that the preventive and curative treatment consists chiefly in judicious laxative medication.

"Those who keep the digestive organs in a good aseptic state adopt the best means of escaping the epidemic. For this purpose it is necessary to have recourse to the natural purgative waters of which 'APENTA' is the type."

Journal de Médecine, Paris.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

RIGHTS OF STREET RAILROADS. An Important Decision Handed Down by the Court of Appeals

ALBANY, Jan. 10.-An important decision was handed down to-day by the Court of Appeals in the case of Ingersoll vs. the Nassau Electric Railroad Company. In this suit Oliver Ingersoll sought to restrain the company from using the tracks of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company on Bergen street, on the ground that a constitutional amendment of 1874 made the consent of the abutting property owners a prerequisite to the operation of a surface railroad on the streets of a city, even though the cars were run upon the tracks of another line. The court refutes this contention, and holds that the act of 1839, which authorizes one railroad corporation to contract with another for the use of its road, is in full force and effect to day. The opinion of Chief Judge Parker is oncurred in by all the Judges except Judge Vann, who dissents Judge Parker says, in part

"The constitutional amendment of 1874 was an attempt to place restrictions on the legislative power, but so far as the act of 1839 is concerned this constitutional provision had reference only to the building of new roads and the acquisition of new franchises. It aimed not at the destruction of vested rights such as the Atlantic Avenue Railroad had acquired, either directly by corpelling the assignce under the contract to obtain the consent of the abutting owners. Such consent was in fact given when the abutting owners first consented to the building of the railroad, for the consent was naturally given in the presence of a statute declaring that the franchises would permit the corporation to contract with another corpora-

naturally given in the presence of a statute declaring that the franchises would permit the corporation to contract with another corporation for the use of its road.

"If, then, it be true, as we shall attempt to show later that it is not, that the Legislature has since the constitutional amendment of 1874 attempted to deprive the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company and other surface railroad corporations similarly situated of a valuable part of their franchises, such legislation is unconstitutional and void. Salability is an essential element of property, and the destruction or diminution thereof is a taking of property that cannot be done except through the exercise of the right of eminent domain or of the police power. The salability of the property right in question is affected and its value diminished, if not destroyed, if the assignee thereof cannot make use of it without the consent of the abutting down of railroad franchises so as to eliminate therefrom the statute of 1839, which allows the contracting of one railroad company with another for the nee of its road without requiring anew the consent of the abutting property owners thereto.

The court explains that the question here presented did not appear in the Kingston Colonial City Traction case and that this is the first time it has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals. time it has been passed upon by the Court of Appeals.

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL MONEY SUIT Court of Appeals Awards the \$320,000 in Dispute to That Borough.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.-The Court of Appeals today decided in favor of the borough of Brooklyn the suit regarding the division of school funds of New York city for 1808. By this decision Brooklyn will profit to the extent of \$320,000, but the court points out that under , the school tax levy of 1889 Brooklyn will have to repay this sum, which will be divided prorata among the boroughs that suffer a loss by the distribution of 1898. The court's opinion was written by Judge O'Brien, who says: "It is provided in the charter that in case the

"It is provided in the charter that in case the amount levied or collected from any borough as it then existed, and which was available for the uses of the city in 1898, should be more or less than its due proportion of the expenses of the new city for that year, then such excess or deficit should be equalized or adjusted in the budget of the following year, to the end that each borough should bear its fair proportion of the expenses of the city for 1898. This provision, we think, eathers the authority upon the Municipal Assembly or other proper authorities of the city to charge, in the budget for the year 1888, to the borough of Brooklyn, the amount now emimed by that borough in excess of the sum which it raised by taxation for school purposes in the previous year and to credit this sum to the boroughs from which it was taken by the apportionment of the school fund sanctioned in the courts below. This construction is entirely warranted by the language of the charter, and it justifies any apparent injustice in the distribution of school funds as anthorized. It is said, however, that in the meantime the appropriation for salaries of teachers and other expenses of the schools is impaired by a diversion of more money to Brooklyn than has been raised there. That is probably true; but it is nothing more than a temporary inconvenience, which can be relieved in a very short time."

Ira Leo Bamberger, counsel for the School Board of the borough of Brooklyn, said yesterday that he would apply for the final writ of peremptory mandamus in the case to-day, and that he hoped to luve the noney paid over to Brooklyn before next Friday, so that the salaries of teachers might be paid.

JUDGES CALL ON ROOSEFELT. amount levied or collected from any borough

## JUDGES CALL ON ROOSEFELT.

The Governor Congratulated by the Members of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.-The seven Judges of the Court of Appeals called upon Gov. Roosevelt at the executive chamber to-day. They were headed by Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, and were in the flowing robes of their office. Chief Judge Parker, speaking for his associates and himself, told the Governor that they had ealied to congratulate him on his elevation to his high office and to pay their respects, Gov. Roosevelt in reply thanked the Judgest, Judge John Clinton Gray then remarked that he was glad to note that a man of the ability and ideas of Gov. Roosevelt had been elevated to the office. Judge Denis O'Brien remarked that he "concurred in both opinions" as expressed by Judges Parker and Gray.

The Governor and his callers chatted informally for a few minutes, after which the Judges retired.

FLOOD'S REMOVAL ALL RIGHT.

District Attorney Gardiner's Action Sustained by the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.-District Attorney Gardiner's discharge of James J. Flood, a subporna server in the New York District Attorney's office, is upheld by a decision of the Court of omes, is upned by a decision of the Court of Appeals to-lay. In this case the court re-versed the decision of the Appellate Division, and affirmed that of the Special Term. Col. Lovell H. Jerome filed charges with Goy. Black against District Attorney Gardiner, based upon his removal of Flood, who is a veteran, and asked for the removal of the District At-torney from office. Goy. Black gave the charges no serious attention. TAXATION BY THE STATE

LAST RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY

EX-COMPTROLLER ROBERTS. n His Report for 1898 He Again Urges the Abolition of the Personal Property Tax and Advocates Indirect Taxes for

State Revenue - Corporation Taxation ALBANY, Jan. 10.-In his report for 1808 James A. Roberts, lately State Comptroller says that no further argument is needed against the existing method of reaching personal property through a general property tax when it is apparent now that only 3 per cent. of the \$18,000,000,000 of personal property in this State bears its burden of taxation. In this report Mr. Robert again urges the Legislature to enact a law taxing personal property only when it passes at the death of

Of the tendency to increased expenditures he says: "In 1881 the amount expended by the State was \$0.878,214; in 1884, \$10,479,517; in 1887, \$14,301,102; in 1890, \$13,076,881; in 1893, \$17,367,335; in 1896, \$20,020,022. The growth of this increase year by year corresponds almost exactly with the increase in the number of commissions and departments-thirty-six such having been created since 1880, and last year they expended upward of \$7,000,000. The tendency to expand and multiply and differentiate and segregate State supervision and regulation must cease or the burden will soon become too grievous to be borne "

In regard to State revenue he says: "In my judgment, the State, like the General Government, should derive its revenues from indirect sources, such as excise, corporations and transfers. addition to removing the causes of dissatisfaction and injustice produced between the various counties by the present system, can there be any doubt that under a system by which the State would be supported from indirect sources, the tendency to regulation and increased expenditures would be checked? The amount received each year would be practically stable. and not subject to easy increase, as now, by adding a mill or some fraction thereof to the

adding a mill or some fraction thereof to the tax rate.

The method of supporting the State from indirect sources is not far to seek. I am still firmly of the opinion that the attempt to reach personal property in a general property tax should be abandoned. This has long since been done in practically every civilized community in the world except the United States. The amount received by the State from the tax on personal property for the year 1838 was scarcely more than \$1,000,000, and it would not require much of an increase in transfer tax to raise that sim. Would not the citizen be willing that a small sum be paid from his estate at death for the privilege of living housestly with his State during life?"

Burling the past year \$2,102,434 was collected from corporations as a result of the annual tax

During the past year \$2.162.434 was collected from corporations as a result of the annual tax tuposed upon them. During the past five years like amounts collected under this law aggregated \$10.080,181, showing an average amount collection of \$2.045,450. The collections, during the five years just preceding this period aggregated \$0.771,543. This great increase in income is due to a systematic effort to place upon the taxable list every corporation subject to taxation, and to collect from such companies the amounts due. Amother evidence that this therease of collections has largely come from companies put upon the books of the department during the mast five years is found in the fact that in 1893 only \$2.151 companies, paid taxes, and that in the past fixed year taxes were collected from 5.581 companies.

An erroneous Impression," says Mr. Robclass of lawers and laymen in this State con-cerning the matter of the taxation of cor-porations. The impression is that legiti-mate corporations are securing advan-tages in the matter of taxation by creating cerning the matter of the taxation of corporations. The impression is that legitinate corporations are securing advantages in the matter of taxation by organizing under the laws of some other State or country. This may be the fact in some cases, especially wherethe company to be incorporated employs a large amount of capital in some other State, or where the capital stock is largely made up of what is usually called 'water. But this is not true of companies organized to do a legitimate business, such as manufacturing, within our borders, and where the capital is less than five millions of dollars."

For the fiscal year ending Sept, 30, 1898, there was collected under the taxable transfer acts the net sum of \$1,397,210,24, an increase of \$167,204 41 over the preceding year.

Fourteen State charitable institutions during the fiscal year ended last flept, 30 had an average attendance of 6,521 inmates, as against 6,452 in thirteen institutions the previous year, showing an increase of 169. The total net cost to the State for the 6,621 inmates was \$1,208,763, giving an average per capita cost of \$185, 2 Frivate institutions of like character are only paid in some instances \$110 per annum for the care and support of the inmates committed to their care.

Mr. Roberts concludes by urging the necessity of providing a liberat treasury surplus.

MORE UNDER TROLLEY WANTED. Applications for a Change on the Seventh

Avenue and Barlem Branch Lines. ALBANY, Jan. 10.-The State Railroad Comrission will give hearings on Jan. 17 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on the applientions of the Metropolitan Street Railway lompany for a change of motor power from horses to underground trolley. The proposed hange affects the Seventh avenue line and sarts of the Harlem road. The change on the ariem line is upon Thirty-second and Thirty-pird streets between Fourth and Lexington Evenues, upon Lexington avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, upon Thirty-fourth street between Lexington avenue and Second avenue, upon transverse road No. 3 between Eighth avenue and Fifth avenue, and upon Eighty-fifth street between Central Park and Madison avenue.

Labor Legislation Proposed.

ALBANY, Jan. 10,- The second annual convention of the State Workingmen's Federation of Labor opened in this city to-day to consider labor legislation at the coming session of the Legislature, James A. Lowery of Pough-Legislature. James A. Lowery of Fougus-keepsie, the President, valid a tribute in his address to Gov. Hoosevent as the friend of la-bor, and called attention to the fact that at-least one-third of Gov. Roosevelt's message to the Legislature dealt with labor legislation. He said that the Prug Clerks' bill would be pushed at this secsion of the Legislature as would also a bill extending the liability of employees, and a measure providing that vic-lations of labor laws shall be prosecuted by the District Attorneys of the various counties.

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